NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12.

ADVERTISENESTS .- For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Dudy Tribune sent to them by leaving or seeding their address at the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau sta opposite the City Hall. Price 50 conts a month, payable to advance.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE by the Hibernia will be found in this morning's Tribune. It is interesting if not of absorbing consequence. The Spanish government finds fault with ours for not stopping the expedition of Lopez, forgetting that espionage and a secret police do not form part of our political system. The British Ministry have carried a tolerable majority in the House of Commons on the Greek Question. A cowardly miscreant has assaulted Queen Victoria with a cane, but did not hurt her. Louis Napoleon has got his three millions of francs and can pay off his debts and make new ones. Louis Philippe is better. Secret Societies and conspiracies are discovered at Paris and elsewhere. Another Union is proposed in Germany, based on the principle of Free-Trade, Hanover being its center. It is rumored that the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Austria will be the occasion of a general amnesty. In Italy all goes badly. An awful accident has happened at Benares, India; a thousand persons have been killed by the explosion of a large quantity of powder.

-The outward voyage of the Atlantic will be quite as much the subject of popular discussion in this country as anything else contained in our dispatch. It is spoken of in some detail in another part of this paper.

The Great Calamity.

From the Editor. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 10, 1850. The first news of Gen. Taylor's illness reached this city last evening; and when I saw the dispatch of six o'clock, announcing that his life was despaired of, I knew that the worst was at hand. It was 10 this morning before his death was known here, and the general gloom bespoke the common consciousness of a National disaster. Our Free School Convention, though large, has been held as if under a pall, and so must be to the end.

I never spoke nor wrote to Gen. Taylor, nor sought his acquaintance in any way. To the extent of my ability and industry, I opposed to the last his selection as the Whig candidate for President. I believed that his education and political knowledge were not such as that office required, and that one serious consequence of his selection would be an inflammation of the youthful passion for Military achievement and renown which is one of the chief perils of our Republic. That he was patriotic, brave, upright and naturally sagacious, I did not doubt; that his heart was generous, kind and true, who aver doubted? That he has done better as President than was anticipated is, I think, a very general conviction. Peace to the ashes, honor to the memory of the just and good

He has been taken from us at a fearful crisis in our Nation's history-a crisis which he was preëminently fitted and seemed providentially designated to brave and master. For months, disunion has been hatching its plots in the National Metropolis, and quietly weaving its traitorous webs over the South and South-west. There are sixty men to-day in Congress who mean to live under no government not devoted to the extension and fortification of Human Slavery; and, despairing of shaping our Government to their further use, their hearts are set on the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy on its ruins. The only man at the mention of whose name they quailed was Zachary Taylor. He was their chief antagonist no less by instinct than by position. A slaveholder himself, he yet held that Slavery could not rightfully be and ought not to be extended to new realms. A soldier of the Nation through almost his whole active life, knowing himself honored and beloved by the Nation, he loved the Union with a fervency and single-hearted devotion which it is but just to the officers of our Army and Navy to say is their universal passion. Against any array of treason and nullification, he would have poured out his blood with joy; and well the plotters knew it! They dreaded more his personal opposition to their contemplated foray on New-Mexico than all the forces which the Government can muster there; they knew that a simple Proclamation bearing his sigpature and denouncing the employment of force against New-Mexico by Texas would paralyze their efforts to raise troops throughout the South, while to the New-Mexicans themselves,

"One blast upon that bugle horn Were worth five thousand men."

That Proclamation I was anxiously and hopefully expecting, and would not long have expected in vain but for this most unlooked-for catastrophe. God is above all : yet to our human apprehension it seems that there never was a time since Washington's first term when the death of a President would have been so appalling a calamity .-It will be mercy scarcely less than a miracle if the horrors of civil war shall yet be averted.

Mr. FILLMORE is a wise and pure states. man-cautious, conservative, and devoted to the public weal. His knowledge of public affairs is far more extensive and complete than Gen. Taylor's; his principles equally sound, National and beneficent. Yet the difference in power and position between an elected and a substituted President is immense; and the difficulties of the Presiden-

tial station have been fearfully increased and complicated by the change. Men who dare not wag their tongues against Gen. Taylor will assail Mr. Fillmore as a traitor and vote his impeachment within six months for doing precisely as they know Gen. Taylor would have done if still living. The new President deserves and should receive the heartfelt sympathy and support of every patriot, and especially of every Whig. That he will nobly sustain his new responsibilties and be well sustained in their discharge, must be the fervent hope of every generous heart, as it is that of

For California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING the XXXIVth number of The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the latest Foreign and Domestic News, full particulars of the Death of Gen. Taylor, Congressional Proceedings, Marriages and Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders to day to prevent disappointment. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, six-

The Prospects of Nicaragua.

The departure of the steamer Director, yesterday, for the navigation of the San Juan River, in connection with the ateamer Nicaragua, which will ply upon the lake of that name, marks the beginning of a new era in the condition of Central America. The preparations for establishing a regular communication from sea to sea, are now nearly completed, and within a few months part of the current which now floods the Isthmus with its semimonth ly ebb and flow will give new vitality to the decaying towns of Nicaragua and San Salvador.

The first route will be that from San Juan on the Gulf side to the Bay of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. The Director, which is a boat of 120 tune burden and calculated to carry 400 passengers, will run from the port of San Juan to the Castillo Viejo, a distance of 50 miles. Here she will be met by the Nicaragus, (the quondam Orus.) which will convey travelers to the ancient city of Granada, on Lake Nicaragus, and within 15 miles of the Pacific-This route we have already described. The carriages for the last part of it are now being made in Newark, N.J. The elevation to be overcome by the road is but 1,000 feet. It is probable, however, that in the beginning of the enterprise the port of Realej will be made the terminus of the line on the Pacific side. Howard & Son's steamers, as well as those of Law's line, on the Pacific side, will hereafter touch at Realejo, and the ships of the former company, on this side, will run to San Juan, where they will conduct with the river steamers of the Nicarsgua company. It is expected that the line through to San Francisco will be in operation in about two months, when the voyage to California will be shortened by about six days.

The next advance on this undertaking will be the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, which is now in a fair way of being started, at least. Mr. E. G. SQUIER, our Chargé to Central America, who is now in this City, devoted much attention to this subject during his residence in Nicarsgua. He brings back the most complete set of maps and drawings of the ground over which the canal will pass that we have ever seen -Among these is a panorama of the country between Lake Monagua and the Pacific at Rea'ejoa rich, green level of 45 miles in length, the fine old City of Leon scated amid its gardens, nearly midway between the two waters. The elevation to be overcome is only 73 feet, and the cutting of this depth would be little more than half a mile in extent. The preferable route, however, appears to be that leading northward from Lake Monagua to the Estero Real, an estuary or inlet from the Gulf of Fonseca. Here, the line of canal would be the same length as the Realejo, while the higher elevation is but 50 feet. Another marked advantage is, that while the harbor of Realejo, though secure, is quite small, the Gulf of Fonseca would float the navies of the world. Its entrance from the sea is guarded by two lofty volcanoes between which rise three island cones from the water, leaving deep channels between. Inside of these opens the spacious gulf in the center of whichanother volcanic cone-rises the Island of Tigre about which so much has been said of late. The s tustion of this Island, as commanding the lines harbor of Central Americs, and the probable ter minus of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal, gave it a political value which was perhaps not generally understood.

The route of the canal will soon be permanently located. The ackooner enterprise sails from this port to morrow, for San Juan, carrying out a corps of Engineers, fourteen in number, at the head of whom is Mr. CHILDS, formerly Chief Engineer of this State. The schooner takes out large supplies of provisions, implements, &c. for the use of the Company. We shall await with interest their report determining the location of this, the grandest enterprise of the age-next to the Overland Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Squier also brings with him a number of of drawings of the ancient Indian idols, which he found on the islands of Zapatero and Momotombita, in the Lake of Managua. The figures are of black basalt, from six to ten feet in hight, and appear to be of a type very different from those found by Mr. Stephers in the ruins of Copan. Some of them were transported to Realejo, with infinite labor, and there shipped by Mr. Squier for the United States. Two or three of them have already reached this port, and are now on their way to Washington. A further exploration of the country would develop many rich antiquarian treasures, and we bope Mr. Squier will find sufficient time, in the intervals of his diplomatic labors, to undertake it.

The Courier and Enquirer, baving said that the drift of the new Prussian Law on the Press is right and its principle valid, and having justified the arbitrary suppression of newspapers without Judge or Jury, now charges us with falsebood for finding therein a denial of the great principal of the freedom of printing. The Courier is in favor of a law which authorizes every Postmaster to refuse to transmit any newspaper whose opinions do not suit him or the Government that employs him, and yet has the assurance or the innocence to talk of itself as believing in or attached to the Liberty of the Press! It is in favor of a law one of whose easier provisions is that a man must pay a considerable sum of money before he can be allowed to publish a paper at all, and yet quotes from John Milton's Speech for Unlicensed Printing! And not content with these palpable absurdities it accuses The Tribune of being a reckless anarchist, con-tending for license instead of liberty, seeking the abolition of everything that can check the utterance of licentious and corrupting publications. We repel this accusation. What we contend for is a principle, what we insist on is Law, and Law framed for the protection of Liberty, not merely its regulation; what we protest against now and for ever is arbitrary and despotic power exercised among an intelligent people living under the pretended guarantees of a free constitution.

But as The Courier has bad luck in the compre-

bension of principles let us give it an example. We loathe The Daily Scavenger from the bottom of our souls; we detest alike its motives and its influence; but yet if we see it arbitrarily and violently assailed, whether by a mob or the Govern ment or any of its officers, we shall raise our voice in indignation against the outrage quite as ea nest ly and unceasingly as if it were the Courier and Enquirer. For we should behold as the subject of that wrong pot the foul, venul, lying, contemptible sheet, but a great and sacred principle. That principle is just as sacred in Prussia and in France as elsewhere. This, however, The Courier cannot understand. Provided that the outrage be conmitted under a lying pretense of care for public morals but in reality from fear of ungrateful truths or, as John Milton says, of the "coming reforms, tion," by a King and his Ministers, or the Nephe w of Napoleon and his, it is all right, and we are reckess anarchists for maintaining the contrary!

ANNUAL MEETING OF MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH Co.—At the Annual Meeting of the Magnetic Tellegraph Co. held on the 11th July, at the Company's Office, William M. Swain, Esq. of Philadelphia was elected President of the Company; George H. Hart, Treasurer; A. H. Corbin, Secretary, and Amos Kendall, B B. French, A.S. Abell, M. Canby, Joseph Sailor and R. M. Hoe, Directors.

THE FREE SCHOOL CONVENTION .- In conse. quence of an interruption of the Western telegraph ine, we have no report of yesterday's proceedings of the Free School Convention at Syracuse.

Secretary CLAYTON and Senator BELL are both seriously ill at Washington.

We received no Mail South of Baltimore last evening.

TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Cabinet. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11. In the formation of the new Cabinet it is said that the Secretary of the Home Department will be taken from Indiana, probably Hon. CALES B. SMITH OF HOD. Mr. THOMPSON. Yours, 5.

Another correspondent says: We learn from good authority that there will be no change in the Cabinet. Meanwhile, Secretary Clayton continues ill, though not seriously.

The Nominations before the Senate-The Cab

Inet Chunges, &c.

By Batic's Telegraph, exclusively to The Tribuse.

WASHINGTON. Thursday, June 11.

The unconfirmed budget of nominations before he Senate all go back for the consideration of the President. There is consequently great concern among the nominees.

A Pennsylvania Whig delegation have called on the President in a body, urging the continuance of Mr. Meredith in the Cabinet, but it is thought Mr. McKennon will be too strong for them.

Mr. Collector Maxwell and Mr. Corporation Attorney Davies are here; also J. P. Kennedy of Mary land, supposed with a hankering for Reverdy Johnson's place.

Washington Affairs-Mr Webster, &c. &c. By Telegraph to The Teshune exclusively.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Dr. Thes. M. Foote, formerly of the Buffalo A4. vertiser, now Charge to Bogota, will be Editor of the official organ.

Daniel Webster will be Secretary of State, unless be changes his mind. Chas. Gibbons of Philadelphia, has some chance

to be in the Cabinet. An entire new Cabinet will be formed.

From Santa Fe-Denth of Lieut. Mason, &cc. Santa Fe dates to 12th June, received at St.

Louis, leave no doubt that the State Government is organized before this time. The Election for the State took place on the 20th ult. Lieut. Mason was drowned on the 22d of May in

the Rio Grande. The Utah Indians have forwarded Mrs. White's

child, alive, to the Apache Indians, in whose hands

The Public Printing.

Washington, Thursday, July 11.
The centractors will be stopped from printing, to morrow. Some documents which they have printed are so badly executed that the work has

has been refused by the government. Yours, &c. Powder Mill Explosion. Boston, Thursday, July 11. Whipple's Powder-Mills at Exeter, N. H. ex

explosion was heard 30 miles. Fire in Baltimore-S. S Prentiss-Saicide

ploded yesterday, killing instantly Charles R.

Smith, whose body was blown into fragments. The

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

A fire broke out in this city this afternoon, which consumed three houses on Scott-st.

The New-Orleans Picayune confirms the death of Prentiss on the 1st inst.

M. Vigneaud, Treasurer of the New-Orleans Theater, committed suicide on the 3d.

Doings of the Enitimore City Council.

The City Councils passed resolutions to shroud the City Hall on to morrow, and have agreed to attend the funeral of the President in a body.

Several Temperance Societies are also going A large number of the military and of our citizens will attend the President's funeral.

Cholera at the West and Southwest.

The Cholera continues to rage in Cincinnati though we have no later particulars by mail. At Nashville it is on the increase. On the 24 instthere were 18 interments; 14 of Cholera. On the 3d there were 28 deaths from Cholera. At the penitentiary there had been 5 deaths; the other cases, 50 in number, were convalescent. On the north side of the river, in the Edgefield neighborbood, there were thirty odd deaths from the 30th of June to the 3d of July; 16 to 18 being negroes. In St. Louis, during the week ending July 3, there were 68 deaths of Cholers. The reports of the Cholera in Chicago are contradicted by the Chicago Journal of the 6th inst. which says the health of the city never was better, and there are no cases of

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 9th states that several fatal cases of Cholera had occurred in that city-all strangers who had just arrived in town.

Later-By Telegraph.
Nashvilla, Sunday, July 7. The deaths by Cholera on Thursday, 4th inst-

reached 21, and on yesterday 16. Louisville, Monday, July 8. A few deaths have occurred here from spas modic

disease. CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 8. The deaths during the last 24 hours number

including 27 by Cholera.

Pirrisauno, Thursday, July 11. Mr. George W. Sayorg, a highly respectable citizen of this city, who returned from Mobile to his residence here on Monday, died of Cholera this morning. Two other fatal cases of Cholera were reported in Birmingham last night. No cases have occurred among our resident citizens, all have been brought from below. The city is considered very

Four feet of water in the River and still falling.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA

SPLENDID PASSAGE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Spain Dissatisfied with our Government. ASSAULT ON QUEEN VICTORIA.

BRITISH MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

Louis Napoleon's Salary Increased.

AWFUL EXPLOSION IN INDIA.

A THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED! COTTON ADVANCED.

AMERICAN FUNDS QUIET.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Dates from Liverpool to June 30, London 29th, Paris 25th

TELEGRAPHED TO THE TRIBUNE. OVER THE Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick & Maine Lines,

TO PORTLAND,

AND THENCE OVER Bain's Merchants' Line to New-York.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday Morning, July 11. The Hibernia arrived at 6 o'clock this morning

and sailed at 71 o'clock-wind S. E. The Passage of the Atlantic.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 27, making the passage in 10 days and 16 hours. She took the whole town by surprise. Her log is published, from which it appears that, during the six last days of her voyage, she accomplished a greater distance than any other steamer affoat has over done. On the 24th with a head wind, she ran 319 miles in 24 hours -She was advertised to leave on the 10th inst. and will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves for Boston on the 13th.

The passengers by the Atlantic have published a Card, in which they bestow the highest praise to the sea and other qualities of that noble steamer, and to Capt. West and his assistants for their uniform vigilance and kindness.

The Spontal Government Excited. It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the Embassador of the United States, in which he expressed the astonishment and regret of the Spanish Government that the Government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba.

It is also reported that the Spanish Minister has addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish Government, and that this note is not written in a very amicable spirit.

Assault on the Queen.

The chief feature of the news of the week is the debate in the House of Common relative to the policy of the Ministry on the Greek question, and the committing of the cowardly assault on the Queen by a man named Plato, formerly an officer in the Tenth Dragoons. The offense was committed against Her Majesty in the following manner: Shortly after 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening. Her Majesty was leaving Cambridge House in compaby with Prince Albert, when from among the crown assembled to witness her departure a man walked out with a walking cane in his hand and make an assault on the person of Her Majesty. He strack her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunate nately his blows took no effect beyond a demolition of her bonnet. The Queen appeared at the Italian Opera the same evening, where she was greeted with the most loyal and enthusiastic reception .-The miscreant has been taken into custody and bes undergone an examination, at which he ap peared perfectly same, and it is said that he has been living in good circumstances.

Ministry nustrifued. On Monday night Mr. Roebuck brought forward his condemnatory motion relative to the policy the Government on the Greek question. An exciting and very able debate was kept up every successive night, with varied success to both parties, till Friday, when a division was ordered, and re sulted in a majority of 46 for Ministers, in a House of 584. This vote is said not to be a fair index of the state of public feeling in England, as the deep est intrigues are on foot to compel the present Min istry to resign. Lord Palmerston's speech in vin dication of his conduct is said to have been espe cially brilliant. According to Mr. Giadatone, from the dark of one day to the dawn of another day, he made a gigantic intellectual and physical effort.

FRANCE.
Napoleon's Suinty Increased.

The bill for the increase of the President's sal-ary was finally voted on, on Monday. It, in effect confirms the demands made by the President and resisted by the Special Committee. The measure was carried by the same number of a majority of 46 as have retained the English Ministry in power for a short time longer. The President's friend, Gen. Changarnier, made a speech on the debate, which, it is said, was so brilliant, as to produce great effect upon the favoring members of the Assembly. On Monday, in the Constitutionnel, the President modestly accepted the bill in the name of the French Republic, and himself, as the united expression of the French will in the appreciation of his services. The Government look upon the carrying of this bill as a great victory, and the friends of order are congratulating themselves upon the feeling which has been displayed.

The Greek Question Settled.

Gen. Lahi te announced to the Assembly on Monday, the conclusion of the favorable negotiations with England respecting the Greek affair He said, the Government of the Republic hopes it will be evident to all that from the first to the last act of that long negotiation, its conduct was only inspired by the sentiment of national dignity, by a spirit of conciliation, and a desire of maintaining general peace.

This communication was received with load applaces on the right.

Secret Society-Conspiracy. The Government has discovered another secret

society in Paris. Twenty seven persons have been arrested, and all of them have proved to be discharged June insurgents.

The conspiracy discovered at Oran, in Algiers, is

said to have had extensive ramifications. In France great numbers of persons belonging

to secret societies in Paris and the provinces have been arrested.

Louis Philippe better. The Debats states that letters from St. Leonards of 22d June announce that the amelioration which had recently manifested itself in the health of Louis

Philippe continues.

Lamartine gone to Turkey.

Lamartine embarked at Marseilles for the Bast on the morning of the 21st inst. accompanied by his lady. He proposes being back in the month of September.

Miscellancous.

General Changaroler is on the most friendly terms with the President.

The Globe correspondent reports that it is intended by the Ministry, if things go on smoothly, to try after the prorogation a revision of the customs tariff in a sense which would reciprocate advan-

tageously to the commerce of both countries. The President of the Republic has given a grand dinner to-day to the Marquis and Marchingess of Normanby and the diplomatic corps. It is considered that its real object was to show the world that any temporary coolness between the two governments has now passed away.

Funds at a fourth per cent. higher. Fives closing at ninety-four twenty.

GERMANY.

The Parliament of Erturt will meet in August. The idea of a third German Union has been formal ly avowed, and proposed to be carried into effect by the Government of Hanover. It is the plan of a North Germany, to be formed of Hanover, Oldenburgh, the free cities of those smaller States that are naturally allied to Hanover. The principle of the alliance is that of free trade. The movement of the South German Manufacturers in favor of high protective duties, sanctioned by the Prussian Minister of Commerce, has induced Hanover to announce distinctly the plan of this third league.

Miscellaneous.

There has been a change, in the Austrian Representation at Berlin, and rumors have ariseu of new disputes between Prussia and Austria.

The Cholera has reappeared at Berlin. Among many other se izures of presses, that of the Prussian Zeitung is announced. Being a Royalist and antirevolutionary journal, its confiscation excites especial remark. The war upon the press is carried on with the utmost rigor.

M. Hastendeg, Chief Micister of Hess Cassel, has been found guilty of embezzling the public funds. Another account says he has been convicted of forgery.

> AUSTRIA. Rumored Amnesty.

It is expected that the Emperor will be crowned in July, when it is said a general amnesty will be given to all State Prisoners, or political offenders. On the authority of the Pesth Zeitung it is stated that all the officers who, before the revolution, had quitted the Imperial service and enlisted under the banner of Hungary, and who were afterward con. demned for so doing, are to be set at liberty forth with. The full pardon of several has already been announced.

The Difference with Prussia.

Vienna dates of the 19th state that Prossia has refused to recognize the Frankfort Congress as the plenary assembly of the German Confederation, considering it simply as a voluntary meeting of the Representatives of the German States. A Vienna journal concludes the above announcement with the remark, "Thus has Russia separated herself from Germany."

> TURKEY. Insurrection.

Letters from Belgrade state that a revolution sgains: the Turks had broken out in Bulgaria. The three Districts within Gurgysoba and Belgrade are stated to be in open insurrection. The insurgents were marching against the Fort of Bel gradciezs, which contains but a small garrison, but an immense quantity of munitions of war. Another statement is that the Fort is already in their hands.

Army Increased.

The Russian Army is being greatly augmented, but for what purpose has not been stated.

SPAIN.

The news from Cuba still absorbs public attention. The Minister of Foreign Atlairs has sent a note to the American Plenipotentiary, in which, among other observations, he says: "The conduct of the United States puts one in mind of the habits of the inhabitants of Barbary."

ITALY.

The Old Stery.
The position of Rome is still most unsatisfactory. A Congress of Cardinals has been named to discuss the affairs of the country, and we are told that the Police have been p aced under the Austrian mili-At Naples a frightful accident occurred on the

18th of June. A part of the Grenalis, an immease edifice, used as a barrack for troops, gave way and fell, overwhelming 400 or 500 persons in the ruins.

FROM THE EAST.

Through the kindness of Capt. Long of the Hi bernia, we have a telegraphic dispatch from Lon don of Saturday morning, announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail with Bombay dates of 25th of May.

At Benares upwards of 1,000 persons have lost

their lives by the explosion of a magazine boat loaded with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole fleet of 30 boats were destroyed, and immense damage was also done to the town, near which the explosion took place. Commercial advices represent business as very

dull. The season is considered closed. No marine news reported.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

COTTON—The market closed quiet but firm. Sales, upwards of 6,000 bases, of which speculators took 22,000 and exporters 11:00 Floors—Duil but unchanged in price.

CONN—White is 21; s of, and Yellow 22. P quarter lower.

Provisions—Limited stork, and increased demand for Shoulders at an advance of 22 P cwt. In all other descriptions the market has a dec ining tendency.

Laun—Fair demand at steady race.

LARD-Fair demand at steady rates Corres-Steady demand at full prices. London Market.

London Market.

FRIDAY, June 28—SUGAR—Firm, but little doing; dealers watting redoction of duties.

Rick—No sales reported.

TRA—Greens are 1 penny by lb dearer, and the market generally has an advancing leadency.

NAVAL STORKE—Turpebiline, nothing doing Common Res 28 be 80 28 10 49 cwt. Spirits Turpentine doil.

OILS—Cod unchanged. Lioseed hold at higher rates.

TALLOW—Duit styl for pure.

Wool.—Large business at advance prices.

SALT—Slightly advanced, proprietors having combined to uphold prices.

QUERCITRON BARK—20 hids first sort. Philadelphia sold at 22.

CURRETTRON BARK—20 hhds first sort Philadelphia sold at 12s.

HEMP—Nothing doing in Baltic.

Ashes—Retail demand.

IRON—At a meeting of fronmongers it was resolved to contioue former prices. Market very dull FREIGHTS—Little changed, but tendency to decline. Quantity of measurement goods continues large. Weight is scarce, Passengers failing of and raise de nining.

MONEY market steady. Consols closed at 3% 398 for account. Bell & Son of London, report less activity in American Securities. U 8 5s. 1832, 1053/1054, doi. 1807. 1054 doi: 1056. 1959/108. N 7 5s. 1830, 377398. Ohio de, 1856, 1953/2091, doi: 1869. 993/109. Maryland de, 993/91. In Canadian Six per Cents, Debentures, 1874, an extensive business at 193.

The weather continues extremely favorable throughout England and advices from the manufacturing districts continues attractory.

At Nottingram the Lace trade has improved. At Latenberg rest confidence is expressed as to fature prospects, and from Leeds. Bradford, Hallfax and Rocadsia, all the interapeak of full employment and steady markets. At Maschesser, however, there has a syst been no improvement. At Have the Cotton market was active up to Tauraday, at an advance of 1924 france on last work's raise. Sales on Thursday, 2,300 bales.

Brown & Shipley's Circular

We have to report a favorable change in Cotton with an advance in prices of jr per ib, consequent on the unfavorable accounts of the rowing crops by the Asia and Atlantic. The advance has need attentify maintained up to the close of the week's business, in translationing the tone of quietness that thus prevained the market, and the general disposition on the part of notices to most the demand free

The productions, viz. Fair Orleans 71; (a)r Mobils and Uplands 73; middleg 7 @ 71 per ib. The sales for the week amount to 65, 60 hairs, of which speculators have been 22,600, and exporters 10.750. Among American descriptions sood, are is 560 Uplands at 51 @ 51; 72 160 Orleans at 51 @ 52; 7,760 Mobils and Allands at 51 @ 51; 72 160 Orleans at 51 @ 52; 7,760 Mobils and Allands at 61 @ 51; 7,600 hairs, of which 500,000 are American against a stock at this period. As years of 271; and 610 period which 500,000 are American against a stock at this period. As years of 275,000, of which 500,000 are American against a stock at this period. As years of 275,000 are the conditionance of fine weather has bad a depressing it fluence on the Corn maris. The transactions throughout the week being on a very limited a raile, without asserted change to the normical races, except for Indian Corn which has ceclified 25 per quarter. The quotations are Indian Corn, 27, 072, 65; Indian Corn Meal, 100 per obl. Wheal, 56 @ 66 20 per 700.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York—June 13 Resaile, Gedin 18th, No fe, Navine minder that Settled Queen, Set, Handrey, 20th, Linna hyer, Schmeen, Headway 20th, Enanced 20th, Linna hyer, Schmeen, Headway 20th, S. Low-and Cashaven 25d, Unciles, Stable Limerick; 18th, Section Color, On the Color, March Liverpool, New York, Marchael, Albert Galand, Dennis, Liverpool, Sew York, Marchael, dorf Richard Alien, Sena, Liverpool, Colore, Marche, Marche, Limerick, 25th, Northman, Inno, Lord, Gravenood, Mary Moorie, Daggett, Gyde, Sance, Lorenton, Color, Branch, Marchael, Portsmouth, and salled for London; 24th, Fanny McGar, Artificial from Pathiodephan, June 18, Sanch W. Lowd, Martined from Pathiodephan, June 16, Malvern, Terreir, 20th, George, Mercha, The Clede, 25th, Orley, Lordon, Color, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Liverpool, Sanchell, Markell, Markell, Markell, Markell, Markell, Markell, Markelle, Markell, Markelle, Markell, Markelle, Sanchell, Markelle, Mark

Passengers Arrived.

Mrs Walker and child, Mrs Renouf, Mrs Ward, Mrs Summers, Miss Gaid, Messre Sommers, Reo uff, Ward, Huszingetee, Tegada, Hartly, Stewart, Kruzer, Colines, King, Siranze, Dumbmann, Simpson, Frodmigham, Oarmstead, Cohen, Chatte, Bes, Coil, Paterson, Gigt, Lewis Truytit, Warren, Reggie, Creeny, Dynac, Hart, Mail, Surges, Hutton Ashby, Hallgarter, Fixner, Pieces, Rethell, Davlony, Fexhes, Merriwother, Walker Ballichey, Bagan, Stewart, Menfelon. BUSINESS NUTTUES BARNON's American Museum defies all opposition.
The theavers cannot approach it white such persons as Mr.
Clarke, Miss Fisher, Messra, Hadaway, Henkins Andrews,
&c. who have been 'stars' in the histrionic profession,
figure in its leading performances.

Ladies going in the country, and wishing their sup ly of Shore, can find at J. B MILLER'S, -134 Canal-at -Ludies, Misses and Children's Galters, Boots and Shore the largest, handsomest and heat assortment in New-York We can assure our lady readers that they will find at this establishment a great variety of all the styles now in use, which for neatness, durability and cheapness cannot be ex-

If you wish to make your purchases in Dry Goods

so as to be satisfied that you have laid your money out right, give your patronage to the Mesars. Towns, 221 Grand-st. Columbian Hall. The whole stock in this extensive concern has been reduced to about the actual cost, to make room for their heavy Fall importations. If you wish to see brisk business at the slack season of the year, just give them a call, and make your selections from their assortment of Sliks, Shawis, Mantillas, Bareges, Printed Musius and Lawns, Lace Embroideries, Parasols, &c. &c. and you will find out that our advice is good. Notice - Astonishing reduction in the prices of English Three-ply and Double Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oil Cisha, Ruga, &c. at the celebrated cheapest Carpeting establish-

ment in the United States, 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S Those new beautiful Patent Tapestry Three-ply Carpets are sold at moderate prices. They positively cannot be found in any other warehouse in this country. WALK IN, WALK IN. You can't belp but walk in and buy at BROOKS's Boot and Shoe Emportum, 150 Falton-4. you see se many Boots, Shoes, Galters and Slippers that you never thought of before, and then Mr. B. is so ac-

If you wish to get a Boot that is cheap, durable and handsome, you cannot do better than call at 41 Cortland-st, under the Merchants' Hotel, where you will find Fronch call-skin boots for \$4 50, usually so d at \$5 and \$7; Shoes and Gatters equally low.

THE DOCTOR.

commodating and sells chesp.

adway. The proprietor takes pleasure in tariting the Ec to examine the largest and most interesting collecpublic to examine the largest a ion of Portraits in this country. CORAL -- ROBBINS & BROTHER, 35 John-street, bave jus received a large lot of ragged Coral Negliges, Coral Neck

The PLUMBE National Daguerrean Gallery, 251

laces and Italian seed Coral, for sale in original packages. Inces and Italian seed Corat, for sale in original packages.

New-York, July 6, 1859.

Tour assortment of first quality ready-made garments comprises various new styles, Business and Traveling Frocks, Sacks, Dress and Fruck Coats, Light Overcosts, Pantaloons, Vesta, &c.

TENNINGS 21 Readway.

WM. T. JENNINGS, 231 Broadway, Opposite the Park Fountain

CITY ITEMS.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE ATLANTIC!-As will be seen by reference to the telegraph dispatches from Halifax, in another column, the U. S. Mai steamship Atlantic reached Liverpool at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 26th ult thus making the passage from this port in ten days and sistees hours! When the news of this splendid performance [reached Wall-at. there was quite an excitement on 'Change for a short time. Mr. Collins was serrounded by a group of congratulating friends, whose satisfaction was fully as strong as his own, During the latter days of her passage the Atlantic made better time than any ateamer affoat her best day's run being 319 miles, against a head wind!-The Europa, which reached Liverpool at 8 o'clock the Sunday morning previous, made the trip in ten days and twenty hours, which, so far, is her best trip between the two ports. The Atlantic has run so close to the great passage made by the Asia, from Boston to Liverpool, that the latter cannot be said to surpass her. The Asia's time, deducting the detention at Halifax, was 9 day and 17 hours --Add 21 hours-the difference between Boston and New-York-and we have 10 days, 14 hours, or but two hours ahead of the Atlantic. Again we say, three cheers for our gallant Atlantic! Look out for

THE HAGUEST. CALAMITY-DELAYS.-The action of the Board of Aldermen in settling the City's account with Dr. Geo. H. Traphigen, for the invaluable services rendered by himself and wife to the sufferers by the Hague-at explosion in February last, is attracting considerable attention. The Board have suddenly become tender of the Corporation finances, and fear that the amount appr pri ated for this purpose will be too large-whereas is is entirely inadequate to compensate for the ser-vices of the parties in question. Were the Alder men possessed of consciences so sen itivo when a majority of them vote to throw away the people's funds on petty objects, which can benefit none but themselves, we should hear less of Tea-Room squabbles, and find just claims duly considered .-As is is, the caprice or private interest of individaal members seems to have taken the place of dignified legislation, retarding the otherwise usan mous action of the Board. Will not the Finance Committee make their report, and so end, we hope creditably, this concluding chapter in the terrible catastrophe in Hague st. Humane efforts then should not be without their reward now. POTTER'S FIELD .- The Governors of the Alms

the next trip!

House again urge upon the Common Council the necessity of providing a suitable location for the burial of the pauper dead. Can any Alderman report progress upon this matter? There was an excursion up the Sound some time since, for the purpose of viewing suppresed eligible planes for a Petter's Field. We hope this subject will be attended to, and a suitable field be secured this